

REED'S EX-SECRETARY IN BROOKLYN'S JAIL.

George M. Clarke Accused of
Swindling Hotels and
Boarding Houses.

Claims He Was for Years in the
Confidence of the Maine
Man.

Has a Letter of Recommendation
from the Speaker to John
Wanamaker.

WAS OUT OF WORK FOR SOME TIME.

Left His Aged Mother as Security for a
Bill and Failed to Redeem
Her—He May Be
Demented.

George M. Clarke, who says he was for years private secretary to Thomas B. Reed, is locked up in the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn, charged with swindling many hotels and boarding houses. It is also alleged that he left his aged mother at one boarding house as security for an unpaid bill and never returned to reclaim her. He is a fine-looking fellow, tall and distinguished in appearance, and wears a blond mustache. He says that he is thirty-eight years of age, although he does not look it. Clarke is said to have been known in some places as George B. Cole.

Clarke denies the charge against him and insists it is true that he acted as Reed's private secretary in Washington for three years. As proof of this assertion, he showed the police this letter:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1896.—Dear Sir: Mr. George M. Clarke, who will present this, was several years ago my secretary, and has since been employed by the New York Life Insurance Company. I found him faithful and capable and have no doubt that he is still so. I commend him to your consideration. Very truly,
THOMAS B. REED.

To Hon. John Wanamaker.
This letter, the prisoner explains, was given to him in order that he might secure a position with Mr. Wanamaker, in Philadelphia. He has been out of employment since he left the insurance company, and will have to await the return of Mr. Wanamaker from Europe before presenting the letter.

The police say that Clarke and his mother went to the boarding house of Mrs. Jessie Sprague, at No. 65 Livingston street. He could not pay his bills, and leaving his mother there as security, went away.

Since then he has been heard from in different places. On Friday last he went to the Clarendon Hotel, announced that he was Speaker Reed's secretary, and secured a room and board. He ran up a bill of \$7 and was given his choice of paying or going to jail. He sent to J. M. B. McNary, a member of the Union League Club, at No. 1232 Bedford Avenue, and borrowed the money and paid the bill.

Clarke next appeared at the Mansion House, on Brooklyn Heights. Again he introduced himself as Speaker Reed's secretary, and went so far as to state that he expected to entertain the statesman from Maine at dinner on Saturday next. He was treated with great consideration, but only remained one day, leaving an unpaid board bill behind him.

Mrs. Sprague became uneasy at having a boarder remain on her hands while she received no money, and got out a warrant for Clarke's arrest. He was found at the Post Office and taken into custody.

Mr. McNary, of the Union League Club, states that he met young Clarke in New York, where he appeared to be well known among the prominent men of the Republican party. He believes that the young man is telling the truth when he tells of Speaker Reed's friendship, and adds that the prisoner has been acting queerly of late and appears to be demented.

The police arrested another young man late yesterday afternoon on the complaint of Proprietor Tumbridge, of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn Heights. The prisoner was A. W. Clapp, of Washington. The hotel people say that he came there a few weeks ago and went away leaving a \$40 board bill behind. He returned yesterday morning and stated that he had come to settle the bill. He expected some money, he said, from Troy by the noon mail.

The mail came and with it a letter for Clapp. He opened it at the desk in sight of the clerk and drawing out a check for \$90 offered it in payment of his bill. The clerk declined to accept the check, and Clapp was arrested. A telegram from the bank stated that the check was drawn for \$6 and not for \$90. Clapp admitted, the police say, that he raised the check and that he tore it up after the clerk refused to cash it. Clapp is good looking and nicely dressed. He claims to be an artist and book illustrator.

Young Clapp had told some of the guests of the Hotel St. George, whom he met during his stay there, that he was a grandson of Joseph Jefferson, the actor.

TO HASTEN JURY GETTING.

Henry Winthrop Gray Appointed Special
Commissioner to Select and Exam-
ine Citizens for Service.

Ex-Park and ex-Fire Commissioner Henry Winthrop Gray has been appointed a Special Commissioner of Jurors by the seven Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at a salary of \$6,000 a year. He has been appointed under Chapter 378 of the General Laws of 1876. He will appoint subalternates with the consent of the seven Justices.

His duty will be to take the names of citizens from panels furnished by Commissioner Pitney, and to examine the said citizens as to their power to serve in extraordinary cases.

He will examine them as to their ability to speak and write English, whether they are opposed to capital punishment, to conviction on circumstantial evidence, whether they are able to read newspaper accounts of notorious cases and comments respecting the same without basing opinions thereon which they will be unable to lay aside, and whether they have any prejudice against any particular law, the execution of which may be involved in a criminal proceeding or any particular variety of defense.

For the impaneling of a jury from Mr. Gray's select lists application may be made either by the people or the defendant to the Appellate Division on five days' notice in any case as to which newspaper exploiting may have interested the public so as to render it difficult to procure an impartial jury. The law is not applicable to any case until the special lists provided or have been completed. It was, therefore, not available to recommission the time of the jury in the Fleming case.



Colonel Adele Pilotro, Who Is Fighting for Cuba Libre.

Her husband is a colonel in the Spanish army; she heads a regiment in the army of the insurgents. She enlisted and equipped her men, and is the only woman commissioned as an officer in the Cuban army.

CUBA'S WOMAN COLONEL.

Commands a Regiment of Insurgents, While
Her Husband Leads a Column
for Spain.

Near the town of Yuelta Abajo, in the province of Matanzas, in Cuba, Adele Asiny de Pilotro lives on the estate that has been the heritage of her family for a number of generations. Two years ago she lived a prosaic enough life as the wife and a colonel in the Spanish army. Now she bears the title of colonel herself, but, while her husband leads a flying column of royalist soldiers, Senora Pilotro commands a regiment of 200 men, who are fighting in the army of the Cuban Republic.

Husband and wife are operating in the same district. They are likely at any time to face each other as enemies at the heads of their respective commands.

Senora Pilotro is the only woman fighting for Cuban liberty who holds a commission as an officer. The honor was conferred upon her by Commander-in-Chief Gomez, because she organized and equipped the troop which she commands. The Spanish colonel, her husband, has known for years of her separatist ideas, but that never disturbed their loving relations.

The Pilotro estate is famed for its mineral springs. There are caves all over the property, in which the patriots secreted arms and munitions of war in

preparation for the uprising that resulted in the present war.

Senora Pilotro has not yet engaged in a battle, but she has managed to keep the district to which she is assigned well cleared of Spanish troops.

ST. PAUL BEATS HER TIME.

Gets into Port Ahead of the Campana
After a Remarkably Fast
Voyage.

The American liner St. Paul reached her dock last night and discharged her passengers, having beaten the Campana into port. The Campana dropped anchor off Quarantine at 10:30 o'clock last night, and will not be docked until this morning.

It was just before 6 o'clock last night when the St. Paul was off Sandy Hook lightship that the passengers learned that the Commander was still astern. The effect was electrical. Dinner was forgotten, and the passengers jumped to their feet, while cheer after cheer filled the grand saloon.

Captain Jamison, the St. Paul's commander, knew that his vessel had accomplished more than merely leading the Campana into port. The St. Paul covered a course of 3,122 nautical miles from New York to Sandy Hook lightship in 6 days, 9 hours and 5 minutes, and logged an average of 20.34 knots per hour, thus fairly beating the average made by the New York on her record trip to the westward of 6 days, 7 hours and 14 minutes. The New York's average speed on that voyage was 20.15 knots an hour.

Saloon passengers of the St. Paul included Baroness Blanc, Marion Booth, daughter of General Booth, and Robin M. and Miss Ming Booth-Tucker, children of the present Salvation Army Commander.

TO GIVE THE CZAR ROYAL WELCOME.

The Whole City of Moscow Is
Now a Mass of Brill-
iant Colors.

Squares, Streets and Buildings Radi-
ant in Gay Decorations for
the Coronation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONIES.

Programme in Detail, Giving the Daily
Movements of the Imperial
Party in the Ancient
City.

Moscow, May 15.—Moscow has practically been hard at work all the winter, but it can not even yet be said to be entirely ready to welcome the Czar with fitting ceremonies to his ancient capital.

For weeks the city has been in gala costume. Venetian masts have been erected in various streets, carpets, tapestries and bunting have been hung out to the wind, triumphal arches have been erected, and the facades of all the great buildings decorated, but much still remains to be done owing to the fact that heavy rains have retarded the work. Nevertheless, the decorations are profuse, though not as bewildering as they are intended to be. The weather to-day is cold, and, despite the fact that the sun is shining brightly, everybody is wrapped in winter clothing.

Perhaps the most wonderful object in the city is the Kremlin, and the buildings within. The battlemented walls in their entire circumference are outlined with heavy iron gas pipes, dotted with thousands of burners, which will be used in the general illumination on the two nights preceding the coronation. Inside the Kremlin, the newly renovated cathedrals and ancient buildings gleam in the brilliant sunshine, with golden domes and dazzling white walls. The lofty Ivan Tower, at the foot of which rests the famous great bell, is outlined with electric lights, carried on a delicate skeleton of wood. The Arsenal, the Treasury, and other buildings, are treated in the same manner, and will, on the nights of the illumination, afford a most dazzling spectacle.

The Imperial Initials in Fire.
All the Government buildings and hundreds of private houses have been prepared for the illumination by being covered with little fairy lamps in various colors, hung on wooden frames forming various devices, often in the shape of the Slavonic letters forming the initials of Nicholas and Alexandra.

In the old University Square every building is most elaborately decorated. From this square stretches Tverskaya street, almost straight, for three miles to the Petrovsky Palace, where the Czar will go upon his arrival on Monday next. The route thus indicated from the palace to the Kremlin through the Spassky Gate will be the triumphal of Thursday next. Not a building along these three miles is without decoration. Venetian masts, brave with colors, have been placed at short distances along the pavements on both sides of the street, and the whole street seems a moving mass of color and beauty.

Programme of the Festivities.
The following is the programme of the approaching festivities in detail:

On May 18 the Emperor and Empress will arrive at the Smolensky station outside the barrier and will proceed to the Petrovsky Palace, without entering the city proper. The Czar's birthday, which falls on this date, will be celebrated at the Palace. Their Majesties will remain here until the 21st.

On May 21 a triumphal entry will be made into the city, and their Majesties will assist at a Te Deum at the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin. Afterward they will visit the Kremlin cathedrals of Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation. The latter is the cathedral in which the body of the late Czar lay in state. Here the Emperor and Empress will pray at the tombs of their ancestors and venerate the icons and relics. They will then proceed to the Alexandrina Palace, which lies across the Moskva River, on the opposite side of the city from the Petrovsky Palace.

On May 22 and 23 the Emperor and Empress will receive the congratulations of foreign Ambassadors in the Throne Room (Hall of St. Andrew), in the great palace of the Kremlin.
On May 23, 24 and 25 heralds in various parts of the city will proclaim the approaching coronation, and the Czar and Czarina will perform their devotions twice daily.

On May 24 a review will take place of the Ismailovsky regiments and battalions of sappers, followed by the consecration of the Imperial standard in the old Treasury, in the Kremlin.

On May 25 the regatta will be solemnly transferred from the Treasury to the throne room in the palace. On this day the Imperial couple will leave the Alexandrina Palace and take up their quarters in the Kremlin Palace. Special masses will be said in the evening in all the churches of Moscow.

On May 26 the coronation will take place, followed by a grand fete and reception in the Granite Palace in the Kremlin.

On May 27, 28 and 29 the Emperor and Empress will receive congratulations in the Kremlin Palace from the several deputations from the various parts of Russia and Siberia, from the representatives of foreign sovereigns and of the various religious sects of the empire.

On May 27 a state dinner will be given in the Kremlin Palace, to which the chief ecclesiastics and officials will be invited. On the 27th and 28th there will be grand illuminations throughout the city, which the Emperor and Empress will witness by driving through the streets.

On May 29 the regatta will be taken back to its permanent depository in the Treasury. A gala performance will be given the same evening at the Grand Theatre.

To Feed Half a Million People.
On May 30 a popular fete will be held, at which from 400,000 to 500,000 people will be fed on Hodynsky Plain, opposite the Petrovsky Palace. Four hundred thousand mugs, bearing the portraits of the Czar and Czarina, will be distributed among the people at this fete. In the evening the Comte de Montebello, the French Ambassador, will give a ball at the Embassy.

On May 31 the foreign envoys will be entertained at dinner in the Kremlin Palace. Also on this day the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Prince Lichtenstein, will give a ball.

On June 1 there will be a solemn service in the Chudov (Miracle) monastery in the Kremlin. In the evening Grand Duke Sergius, the Governor-General of Moscow, will give a ball.

On June 2, in the morning, the Imperial couple, together with the members of the court will make a pilgrimage to the Troitsa Monastery, about two and a half hours by rail from Moscow. In the evening the nobility of Moscow will give a ball in honor of the Czar and Czarina.

On June 4 their Majesties will give a ball in the magnificent Alexandra Room in the Kremlin Palace, and the following day the German Ambassador, Prince Radolvi, will give a grand concert at the German Embassy.

June 6 is the Empress's birthday, and on that day the Emperor and Empress will proceed in state to the Cathedral of the Assumption, where a short service will be held. In the evening a dinner will be given by their Majesties to the Diplomatic Corps.

On June 7 there will be a grand review of all the troops in garrison at Moscow—about 150,000 men—and a dinner will be given on the same day at the palace to the principal administrative authorities of the city. In the evening the Imperial couple and their

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court will start on their return to St. Petersburg.
St. Petersburg, May 15.—All of the foreign diplomats accredited to the Russian Court started for Moscow to-day, to be present at the ceremonies connected with the coronation of the Czar.

The Czar and Czarina to-day offered up prayers at the tomb of the late Emperor Alexander III., preliminary to their starting for Moscow.

IRVING SAYS FAREWELL.

After an Enthusiastic Reception He Speaks
for Ellen Terry and Himself.

Henry Irving, Ellen Terry and the other members of the London Lyceum Company said farewell to America at Abbey's Theatre last night, and seldom has such a scene of enthusiasm been witnessed.

By way of celebrating his last appearance, Mr. Irving had prepared a quadruple bill, consisting of "A Chapter from Don Quixote," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "A Story of Waterloo" and recitation of Thomas Hood's poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram." Although all the events scheduled are familiar in the actor-Knight's repertory, none of them was ever acted with more vim and spirit, and the applause that followed each curtain fall was deafening.

Ellen Terry was a picture of beauty, and in John Oliver Hobbes's one-act play made the triumph of her career as far as Americans are concerned. She was recalled a half dozen times, and on her final appearance was welcomed with large bouquets.

After reciting Hood's poem there were shouts of "Bravo!" and "Speech!" and finally Mr. Irving stepped forward, and, with an expression of pleasure and gratitude on his face, said in part:

"The time has come for leave-taking and I believe would be interesting and acceptable to you, my desire would be to put it before you, and I believe it would not be unwise."

"And when I remember the generous and inspiring encouragement which you have given us, and the open hearts and open hands which have welcomed us as kindred friends, it is not strange that we should want to meet you again."

There was more enthusiastic cheering as Mr. Irving finished, and he was compelled to step forward and bow several times.

Members of Mr. Irving's company will sail on the Etruria to-day. Mr. Irving, Miss Terry and Bram Stoker, their representative, will sail Wednesday, on the Teutonic.

BROADWAY CARS TIED UP.

A Broken Strand in the Cable Causes a
Big Blockade for More Than
Two Hours.

Several hundred cable cars were in a blockade last night, which extended around the loop at the Battery and up Broadway to the Post Office. For more than an hour not a car moved, and it was over two hours before the congestion was relieved and travel was resumed on Broadway below Houston street.

The blockade began at 7:30 o'clock, just when people were on their way to the theatre. The unravelling of a strand of the cable caused the trouble. As a big force of repair men failed to locate the break, the duplicate cable was brought into service, and required the hardest kind of work to get it running.

The hold up started with car No. 221, on Whitehall street, near Pearl. The car was rolling along when it came to a sudden stop. The passengers were shot almost through the doors. Within a few minutes the teeth of the grip became fastened in the cable, and, with jumps and stops, the car went on a wild escapade toward Bowling Green. All the other cars from the Battery to Houston street at once acted in a similar manner.

It is believed that several hundred feet of a strand of the cable became unravelled and rolled itself into a ball, finally clogging its section of the conduit.

Warling Must Explain in Court.

Justice Trux yesterday issued an order against Commissioner of Street Cleaning Warling directing him to appear in Supreme Court, Chambers, next Monday morning and explain why he refused to accept the bid of the Mera Gravel Extractor Company for the final disposition of the city's carbage.

As a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the McKimley ticket for several reasons. The chief seems his well-known advocacy of sound money and his reputation among the financiers of New York as an uncompromising advocate of the gold standard.

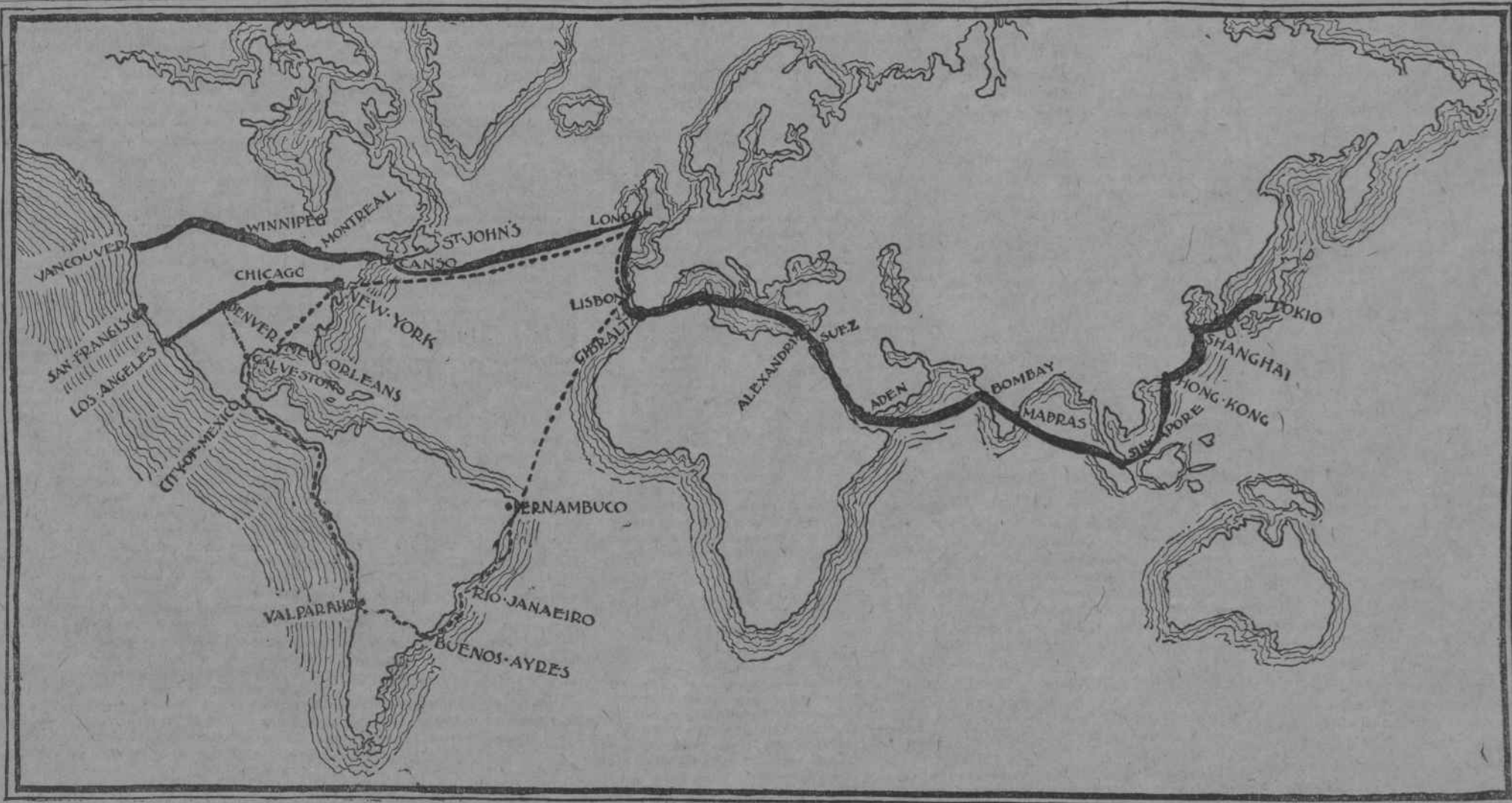
He was asked what he would do in McKimley's place if an expression of his opinion on finance were to be insisted upon at this time.

"If I were McKimley," said Mr. Bliss, "I'd hold my tongue, just as he is doing, not only on finance, but on everything in this canvass until the National Convention should express the views of my party with authority. It would then be plenty of time for me to express mine."

As a candidate for the Vice-Presidency Mr. Bliss refuses to be considered. "I'm not a candidate for that or for any other office," said he. "What would suit me better than anything else," he said, "would be to see Reed on the ticket with McKimley. Or if Mr. Morton were to consent to such a nomination in the event of Major McKimley's being named in the first place, how admirable that selection would be! It is a mistake for any man to suppose that there is any derogation from his dignity in the Vice-Presidency. No man not capable of filling the first place on the ticket should be even named for the second. In view of our national experience when John Tyler succeeded Harrison, and when Andrew Johnson succeeded Lincoln, we should perhaps be more careful in this matter."

"A Bomb Will Burst."
A rather mysterious announcement is appearing in newspapers in the shape of a striking illustration of the bursting of a bomb, surrounded by the words "A Bomb Will Burst Monday, May 19, 1896." There is no name attached to it, or any explanation of any kind, and it is creating considerable curiosity. For the answer see the Sunday papers, which will give the solution.—Advt.

Advertisement.
PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION
FOR WEAK WOMEN.



TELEGRAPH AND CABLE ROUTES BY WHICH CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AROUND THE WORLD

The routes by which Chauncey M. Depew's message will be sent around the world to-night were announced last night by the Postal and Western Union telegraph companies.

Two cablegrams will be sent, one by the Postal cable lines and the other by the Western Union by way of South American cable connections.

The land lines of both companies and the cable between Great Britain and America will be energized by a direct current from Niagara Falls.

The message will be written before Mr. Depew commences his speech and will consist of between fourteen and thirty words.

At 8 o'clock one message will be given to President A. B. Chandler, of the Postal Telegraph Company, who will send it with the gold key used by President Cleveland to open the World's Fair, at Chicago.

This message will go via Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Vancouver. From Vancouver it will go through Canada, via Winnipeg, Montreal and St. Johns to Canso. From Canso it will be cabled to London.

At London it will be reported back to New York. It is expected to travel the circuit twice across this continent and back from London in less than fifteen minutes.